

DX LISTENING DIGEST 2-137, September 2, 2002
edited by Glenn Hauser, wghauser@hotmail.com

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WORLD OF RADIO 1145:

NEXT BROADCASTS ON WJIE 7490: Tue, Wed, Thu 1200, i.a.

NEXT BROADCAST ON WWCR: Wed 0930 9475

NEXT BROADCASTS ON RFPI: Wed 0100, 0700 on 7445, 15038.7; webcast
also Wed 1300

(DOWNLOAD) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1145.rm>

(STREAM) <http://www.k4cc.net/wor1145.ram>

(SUMMARY) <http://www.worldofradio.com/wor1145.html>

(ON DEMAND) <http://www.wrn.org/ondemand/worldofradio.html>

WORLD OF RADIO ON WRN. I am pleased to note that at 1400 UT Sundays, such as Sept 1, there is usually a server alert, the WRN1 NAM feed at capacity during WORLD OF RADIO. Must be popular. Of course there are alternatives, such as the European server and ondemand (gh)

OKLAHOMA BROADCASTING NEWS has been brought up to date with the August items from DXLD: <http://www.worldofradio.com/oklahoma.html>

MONITORING REMINDERS CALENDAR. Check frequently for lots of good listening, minute by minute, mostly via Internet:
<http://www.worldofradio.com/calendar.html>

** AFGHANISTAN [and non]. IRAN: USA SAID TO BE ENCOURAGING "VULGAR" BROADCASTING IN AFGHANISTAN | Excerpt from unattributed reports from the "For your information" column, published by Iranian newspaper Jomhuri-ye Eslami web site on 2 September; exclamation marks as published

The volume of foreign radios' propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran has increased noticeably in recent weeks. These radios have focused their propaganda efforts these days around divisive axes and, by fanning the flames of discord, are trying to increase the grounds for tension in Iran. Topics such as a declaration of a state of emergency in the country, attacks on the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the judiciary's performance, the sixth-term Majlis and the Guardian Council are the most important axes around which foreign radios have tried to exploit dissension. The radios of the Zionist regime, the BBC, France and the Voice of America play the biggest role in this sowing of dissension...

The measure taken by the Afghan government on broadcasting the voices of women singers on the country's radio and television, has met with serious opposition from pious people and some jihadi officials. Radio BBC said in this connection: "Disputes are continuing about the way in which music programmes are to be broadcast and about the broadcasting of certain films which have become known as romantic films, as well as about the broadcasting of the voices of women singers. These disputes began with an order issued by the head of the country's radio and television, who was one of Ahmad Shah Masud's companions." It is being said that, in the wake of this opposition, the general committee that supervises the work of radio and television in Afghanistan announced that the decision was not adopted by this committee. A senior official on Afghanistan's supreme court has also supported a ban on the broadcasting of these films and the images of women singers. The fact that the broadcasting of vulgar programmes on Kabul radio and television has been placed on the agenda has taken place on America's orders. Source: Jomhuri-ye Eslami web site, Tehran, in Persian 2 Sep 02 (via BBCM via DXLD)

** AUSTRALIA. RA Preview for Sept 6: 2305 - Fri.: LINGUA FRANCA - about language. This week: "Owning Language". Richard Mohr, of the Law Faculty at the University of Wollongong, on the privatisation of radio spectrum. Until the 1990s, like water, gas and electricity, the electromagnetic spectrum was regarded as a public utility, and broadcasting licenses were allocated on the merit of applications or simply by lottery. With privatisation, however, has come the practice of auctioning radio frequencies to the highest bidder. But as a medium of communication - in particular, as a disseminator of language - isn't radio spectrum a cultural resource, especially in the case of endangered languages, such as Maori and Basque? [T;%] (John Figliozi's previews via DXLD)

The % means this show is now available ondemand, as well as T for transcript; repeat Sat 0530. About time! (gh, DXLD)

** BOLIVIA. 6537.25, Radio La Voz de Campesino, 0757 Sept 1, poor signal with Andean pops. The Peruvian station bearing the same name, was still going strong at the same time and a much better signal level [q.v.]. (Paul Ormandy, New Zealand, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

6537.3, La Voz del Campesino, Sipe Sipe, 0841+ September 1. Very nice Andean music. Check time: "faltan 16 minutos para las 5 de la mañana". Check time in Quechua. Greetings. 35443 (Arnaldo Slaen, DX Camp in Chascomus, 120 km to South/West of Buenos Aires, Argentine, dxing.info via DXLD)

6537.28, La Voz del Campesino, Sipe Sipe, 0838ñ0905, Quechua, comments and comunicados by man announcer, ID ``...Radio La Voz del Campesino``, 34333 (Nicol's Eramo, Argentina, ibid.)

** BRAZIL. Atualmente, a Rádío Gazeta, de São Paulo (SP), É a única emissora brasileira que pode ser sintonizada na faixa de 19 metros. As demais: Inconfidência, Clube de Ribeirão Preto, Record, entre outras, estão inativas.

A Rádío Roraima transmite, todos os dias, o programa Bom Dia Roraima, entre 0710 e 0815, com apresentação de Miguel Barroso. Ele lê cartas dos ouvintes, atende telefonemas e toca muito forró. A dica É de Paulo Roberto e Souza, de Tefé (AM). A Rádío Roraima transmite em 4875 kHz. Endereço: Avenida Capitão Ene Garcez, 860, São Francisco, Boa Vista (RR). E-mail: radiorr@t... [truncated] (Célio Romais, @tividade DX Sept 2 via DXLD)

** BURMA [non]. New 5910, 1435-1529* 30-08 Clandestine, Democratic Voice of Burma, via KAZ or RUS, ex 5905. Burmese/Vernacular talks // 17495 (25333), at 1515 and 1520 starts two Vn languages, music and songs 1525-1529* 25333 (Anker Petersen, Denmark, @tividade DX Sept 1 via DXLD)

** CHILE. 5675, Voz Cristiana (mixing product from 6070 and 11745?), 0142 UT Sept 1. Talk program in Spanish with male and female, followed by some music and Voz Cristiana ID and jingle at 0159, SIO 122 (Rik van Riel, Curitiba, Brasil, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** CHINA. Re CRI's broadcast day: They set up the Friday broadcasts for most of the world, and start in their afternoon, but only North America gets the Friday broadcast on their local Thursday, it being already on Friday in Beijing. They are not going to make a special edition of the shows for NAM. News is slightly more 'current'. (Daniel Say, BC, Sept 1, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

I am not suggesting a 'special edition' for NAM, just that the dividing line between one day's features and the next be more

appropriately placed, like they once did (gh, DXLD)

** CHINA [non]. New 5925 *2100-2200* 29-08 CLA Falun Dafa R via Sitkunai, Lithuania. Chinese IDs, news about Beijing, often mentions Falun Gong, Chinese music. Very strong and clear, so cannot be via Irkutsk any longer! Heard // 9945 (via Yangi-Yul, Tajikistan QSA 5, but poor modulation). Music jammer was on 5925 already at 2058. 54554 (Anker Petersen, Denmark, @tividade DX via DXLD)

** COSTA RICA. Radio For Peace International's Weekly Program Update for the week of 1-7 September 2002

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Frequency Schedule: [NOTE CHANGES]

BAND FREQUENCY/MODE UTC/GMT TIME (frequencies/hours subject to change without notice)

40 meters: 7.445 MHz (AM): 0200-0800

19 meters: 15.040 MHz (AM): 2200-0600

13 meters: 21.815 MHz (USB): 1200-0200 (currently off the air)

And streaming live on the Internet in MP3 at <http://www.rfpi.org>

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NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS:

We begin a new broadcast quarter this week. Watch for changes in our frequency schedule (see above), and the addition of a new program, "A World of Possibilities," a whole brain, whole-hearted radio program -- manna for the mind and sustenance for the soul. Listen for it on Tuesday at 2030 and Thursday at 2100.

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A WORLD OF POSSIBILITIES [Interviews] (30 minutes)

Hosted by MMP Executive Director Mark Sommer, the program features in-depth conversations with leading-edge analysts, thinkers and practical innovators on a broad range of issues offering fresh, solution-centered approaches to the most challenging problems we face as a people and planet.

Tue: 2030/Fri: 2100- Guest: Diane Wilson, fourth generation fisherwoman, fights a chemical company and locals alike to keep toxins out of her beloved bay. And, she wins. Along the way, she finds herself and her life's passion by turning what some considered a hopeless cause into a cause for hope (RFPI Weekly Update via DXLD)

** CUBA. RUSSIA COMPLETES WITHDRAWAL OF EQUIPMENT FROM SPYING CENTER IN CUBA --- AP. Fri Aug 30. Yahoo!

MOSCOW --- The Russian military has completed the withdrawal of equipment from Russia's electronic intelligence center in Lourdes, Cuba, a news agency reported Friday.

It has taken two weeks and about 10 flights of heavy-lifting An- 124 Ruslan military transport planes to bring the bulky equipment back to Russia, the Interfax-Military News Agency said, quoting an unidentified Defense Ministry official. Defense Ministry and air force officials refused to comment on the report.

President Vladimir Putin ordered the Lourdes base closed last October along with a naval base in Vietnam in what the Kremlin described as a cost-cutting measure. The decision to abandon the outposts, both symbols of the Soviet Union's Cold War global era reach, was also seen as part of Putin's efforts to build warmer relations with the West.

The move has irked the leadership of communist Cuba, which criticized Moscow for failing to consult with it before ordering the withdrawal and accused it of caving in to the United States. Putin's decision was also criticized by some Russian lawmakers, who said the Kremlin was throwing away important strategic assets.

The electronic listening station at Lourdes was built two years after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis about 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Havana.

(via David E. Crawford, Titusville, Florida, DXLD) but, there's more:

STUDENTS TAKE OVER RUSSIAN SPY BASE Manuel Somoza in Havana, 27 Aug 02

WORKERS are scrambling to retool a Russian military spy post near Havana, closed last year, into a top-flight computer science academy for Cuba to develop and market hardware and software, according to university sources.

"It's going to be the country's most modern university, and it's going to have 2000 resident students who will study and learn to create computer programs and systems that will then be marketed," says an anonymous source.

The new computer science campus includes the entire former military base -- a constant source of tension between Washington and Moscow until the collapse of the former Soviet bloc -- from which Moscow used to glean some 75 per cent of its strategic information on the west.

"The idea for the prestige facility is Fidel Castro's and it should be ready for the next school year in early September," another source

says.

"We still don't know what we're going to do with the huge underground nuclear fallout shelters," the first source says.

The base, a Cold War relic, was set up in 1964, two years after the Cuban missile crisis, to spy on the US.

In its heyday, the 70sqkm base, located in the town of Lourdes, 60km south of Havana, was home to 1500 Russian technicians and military personnel and their families.

Russian President Vladimir Putin announced last October that the base, Russia's largest covert military outpost abroad, would be closed for financial reasons.

The announcement followed a rapprochement between Moscow and Washington after the September 11 attacks on the US.

But Castro reacted to the announcement as if he had been splashed with a bucket of cold water and voiced his "total disagreement" with the plan.

The day after Putin's announcement, Havana said the agreement to run the station "had not been cancelled, since Cuba has not given its approval".

Closing down the post "was a message and a concession to the government of the US", and presented "a grave danger for the security of Cuba", the government said.

Havana had been receiving \$US200 million (\$370 million) a year from Moscow for using the base, and Putin's announcement coincided with a sudden drop in Cuba's main source of foreign income --- foreign tourism --- and a drop in prices of export products such as sugar.

Cuba in recent years has put greater emphasis on marketing abroad Cuban scientists' achievements to earn hard currency that helps bankroll the severely strained budget of the Americas' only communist-ruled country.

Cuba's showcase Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, founded in 1986, has more than 1200 employees, including more than 300 researchers, and plans to market more than 20 new products by 2005.

Agence France-Presse --- This report appears on news.com.au

(via David E. Crawford, Titusville, Florida, DXLD)

** CZECH REPUBLIC [non]. 5696, 0229 in SS with poor audio but booming signal on the USCG freq. Heard ID by female announcer at 0215 and IS at 0227 and then off. Surprised by this one as it could have been a feeder or just a foul up by the station (Bob Montgomery, PA, NASWA Flashsheet via DXLD)

CZECH REPUBLIC. 5696 USB (spur!), R. Prague, 0215 UT Aug 31. Seriously distorted R. Prague audio in USB mode, Spanish language program. Not recognisable until the R. Prague IS came on at 0228, SIO 442.

5696 USB (spur!), R. Prague, 0200 UT Sept 1. The spur is back, no signal noted on either 6704 or 8994 so the spur isn't symmetrical around either 6200 or 8994. US Coast Guard much louder than the R. Prague spur, but with obvious communications problems (because of R. Prague??). The US coast guard is NOT amused by the R. Prague spur on 5696! All receptions done in Curitiba, Brazil, using an Icom R75, a homebrew T2FD antenna of 15 meters in length and a random wire of about 20 meters length (Rik van Riel, PR, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

This is obviously a deliberate relay by a third party. Calling these spurs implies they are actually coming out of Prague transmitters. It is inconceivable that this could happen by accident on more than one USCG frequency. Someone should also check whether the Prague/USCG frequencies are in synch with Prague direct, or WRMI (gh, DXLD)

** FINLAND. See <http://www.dxing.info/articles/edxc2002.dx> for lots of photos and links:
BARELY ALIVE - BUT KICKING IN PORI --- EDXC 2002 CONFERENCE
by Mika M%kel%inen (via gh, DXLD)

** FINLAND. RADIO FINLAND PHASING OUT ENGLISH SERVICE

Following the decision of YLE, the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation, to withdraw external service programmes in English, French and German, the English service on shortwave is already being phased out. Just two daily transmissions remain on the air: at 0630-0658 to Europe, Asia and the Pacific on 15135 and 21670 kHz, and 1230-1259 to North America on 15400 and 21670 kHz. Both these transmissions are Mon-Sat only. The station's Web site says that all English transmissions will be terminated by 27th October, the last day of the current broadcasting season.

Radio Finland says that during the remaining weeks of English broadcasting, it will inform listeners about the availability of information about Finland through other sources such as foreign language Web sites. Before going off the air the English service will broadcasts some highlights from its archives, bringing back familiar

voices from the station's past (© Radio Netherlands Media Network 2 September 2002 via DXLD)

** FLORES. 2899.1, FLORES RPD Bajawa, 1155 Aug 28, Indo mx, poor

On 2960.1 FLORES RPD Ruteng, 1156 Aug 28, YL in Indo, poor (Jerry Lineback, KS, NASWA Flashsheet via DXLD)

FLORES?? Yes, to NASWA this Indonesian island is a separate radio country (gh, DXLD)

** FRANCE. Martin Elbe reports that the Radio France mediumwave transmitters which used to carry France Bleue now relays France Info instead. At present the amount of local noise here is terrible, so I can confirm this only for Lille 1377 so far (Kai Ludwig, Germany, 2003 UT Sept 2, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** GUATEMALA. Has this been reported yet? This morning was the first time I heard it anyway. New Station:

4780, Radio Cultural Coat·n, Sept 2, 1045-1115. Before the hour, noted religious music and comments in Spanish by a man. On the hour canned ID as, "... Radio Cultural Coat·n, 4780 kHz onda corta, banda 60 metros, ... San Sebasti·n Coat·n, Rep·blica de Guatemala, CentroamÈrica". After the hour only music. Signal improved with time from poor to good (Bolland, Chuck, Florida, Clewiston, Listening Digest, DX)

Not new but inactive a while. Per
<http://www.rovers.net/~hackmohr/swarchive.htm> last reported over two years ago in SWB:
4779.71 GUATEMALA * R Cultural Coatan, Coatan [1040-1240/0005-0220](.4-.81) May 00 S
(gh, DXLD)

** HAWAII. KRTR AM 1460 has been sold by Cox Radio Hawaii to California-based Trade Center Management Inc., a brokerage firm that registered to do business in Hawaii one week ago. The station, which had been simulcasting the programming of KRTR 96 FM, is now carrying Korean language programming. "Right now we're operating the station under an LMA (local marketing agreement) pending FCC approval for an asset sale," said Cox Radio Hawaii Vice President and General Manager Austin Vali. Simulcasting the KRTR FM signal, Vali said, "did not show the return on investment that we normally look for in a station."

The new programming will be from three different sources, according to Trade Center Management Chairman and CEO Joe Tapias, including Radio Korea from South Korea and Radio Korea in Los Angeles. The majority of

the station's programming will originate from Honolulu, pending completion of studio construction downtown he said. Contacted at home, he did not have access to the studio address, but said the "soft-opening" of the station would be around the first of November. The station will be operated by KOAM Broadcasting Inc., and is expected to apply for a call-sign change to KOAM. Online state business registration records list 12th floor space at 1585 Kapiolani Blvd. The operators are "not U.S. citizens," Tapias said, but are legal residents. U.S. law prohibits foreign ownership of broadcast properties. "This venture is being established primarily to really develop credibility in the community," Tapias said, "we want to invest in them in exchange for consideration."

It will not be the company's only foray into Hawaii business. "We will be opening up a brokerage firm in Honolulu, hopefully by the end of the year," said Trade Center Management's Tapias, with its grand opening by the first of the year. "What we are trying to do is educate the community," he said, not just via the radio, but "local seminars and educational types of formats to relay the things we've learned in 20 years of business." The company specializes in what Tapias called "alternative investments," found "outside the traditional stock market."

The radio transaction is expected to close within 60 days; the purchase price was undisclosed. It is the second Korean-language station in Honolulu. KREA AM 1540, is owned by Santa Monica-based JMK Communications Inc. KNDI AM 1270, one of Honolulu's last locally-owned radio stations, also broadcasts multiethnic programming. So report may be sent to : KBLA RADIO KOREA LOS ANGELES

WEB: <http://www.asianmediaguide.com/korean/radio/kbla.html>

CONTACT NAME:

Mr. Ron Thompson

1700 North Alvarado St.

Los Angeles, CA 90026

73's (Dario Monferini, Italy, Sept Australian DX News via DXLD)

KOAM! That was so much more appropriate when it applied to 860 Pittsburg KS -- Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri. Then they had to dumb it down to KKOW (gh, DXLD)

** HAWAII. Here is an up to date link on Hawaii Radio Stations.

<http://www.hawaiiiradiotv.com/OahuRadio.html> (Robert Copeman via Barry Murray, MWOZ Forum via Sept ADXN via DXLD)

** HUNGARY. HUNGARIAN RADIO DENIES PLANS TO DROP BELL-RINGING FROM START OF NEWS | Text of report by Hungarian radio on 2 September

According to an article on the front-page of [the Hungarian daily]

Magyar Nemzet, the midday bells which normally are heard at the beginning of "Chronicle" [this programme] are in danger.

The presidium of Hungarian Radio does not wish to change the midday bells. This was the stand taken by the body at its session this morning after the leaders of several historical churches protested over the plans. The presidium of Hungarian Radio points out that it was only Peter Agardi, the Hungarian Socialist Party deputy head of the board of trustees, who proposed the change to the midday bells, in spite of the fact that the members of the board of trustees, in accordance with the media law, cannot intervene in Hungarian Radio's programmes. Source: Hungarian Radio, Budapest, in Hungarian 1000 gmt 2 Sep 02 (via BBCM via DXLD) Whew!

** ICELAND. 13865, Ríkis'tvarpið, 2310 UT Aug 29. News and current affairs in Icelandic, talking in-depth about the middle east and Bush around 2313, soccer scores around 2330, SIO 333 (Rik van Riel, Curitiba PR, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** INDONESIA. See FLORES

** IRAQ. Radio Baghdad International, 15340. Folding card in 7 weeks for 1992 report and postcard. No-data personal note, just barely a QSL. Have attempted to verify this station on no less than 8 occasions over 21 years, so very pleased to get a response, especially given current international politics (Ian Baxter, Sept Australia DX News via DXLD)

** IRELAND. On the site of RTE, the Irish State Broadcasting Company, we found that the main part (80%) of the shares from the TARA project (read former Atlantic 252 and Teamtalk) are now in hands of de RTE and bought from ukbetting. This means that rumors spread around that Spangles Muldoon aka Chris Cary would buy the station for a restart of NOVA, are indeed rumors. Let's see what Cary, who did also a nasty criticizing on Chris and Mary Payne in an on line news group earlier this month, has in his fantasy head next time (Hans Knot, Groningen, Holland, Sept 1, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** IRELAND [non]. SPECIAL SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM RTE

Irish public broadcaster RTE will broadcast full coverage of this year's two GAA All Ireland Finals on shortwave. The hurling final will be played on Sunday September 8th, and the football final on Sunday September 22nd. Commentary on the games will be broadcast at 1430-1630 UT on both days as follows:

to North America (via Sackville): 13730 kHz

to Central & South America (via Cypress Creek): 15500 kHz

to West Africa (via Ascension): 17885 kHz

to Northeast Africa & the Middle East (via Woofferton): 21645 kHz
to the Far East & Southeast Asia (via Taiwan): 15275 kHz
(© Radio Netherlands Media Network 2 September 2002 via DXLD)

** ISRAEL. From jpost.com
<http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?pagename=JPost/A/JPArticle/PrinterFull&cid=1029920656477>

SHAI RESIGNS AS IBA CHAIRMAN, by Gil Hoffman, Sep. 1, 2002

Nachman Shai submitted his resignation as chairman of the Israel Broadcasting Authority to the cabinet Sunday. Shai told The Jerusalem Post that he reached his decision after after Prime Minister Ariel Sharon told him it was important for the IBA chairman to serve in the position on a full-time basis. Until his resignation, Shai chaired the IBA on a volunteer basis while at the same time as he also filling the post of Israel director of the United Jewish Communities. "The prime minister told me that he would prefer if I did the job on a full-time basis. I told him that I feel that I can fulfill the position adequately on a part time basis, but he disagreed. Sharon told me that I had to choose between resignation or working full time, and so I resigned."

Science, Culture, and Sports Minister Matan Vilna'i claims Sharon forced out Shai because he wants the IBA to be controlled by the Right. Likud supporter Alon Elroi is said to be Sharon's candidate to replace Shai. The cabinet yesterday approved Sharon's nomination of 10 new members of the IBA plenum and one addition to the IBA board of directors. Labor and National Religious Party ministers opposed the appointments, accusing Sharon of making a deal with Shas to get them passed. Labor Party secretary-general Ophir Pines-Paz announced that Labor would not negotiate over the budget with the Likud until the portfolio in charge of the IBA is returned to Labor. Sharon took the portfolio for himself after the resignation of Ra'anan Cohen, even though the portfolio was promised to Vilna'i. Vilna'i said Shai is a professional and he regrets his resignation (via Daniel Rosenzweig, DXLD)

** JAPAN. THEY CALLED HER TRAITOR

American History; Harrisburg; Oct 2002; J Kingston Pierce;
Volume: 37 Issue: 4 Start Page: 22-28 ISSN: 10768866
Subject Terms: World War II Treason History Propaganda Trials
Geographic Names: United States US Japan Personal Names: Toguri, Iva

Abstract:

In 1949, Iva Toguri d'Aquino went on trial for treason, charged with being the Japanese radio propagandist American GIs remembered as

"Tokyo Rose"--even though the Justice Department had already decided that Tokyo Rose never existed. The young girl's story is detailed.

Full Text: Copyright Cowles Enthusiast Media Oct 2002 [sic] [Headnote]

In 1949 Iva Toguri d'Aquino went on trial for treason, charged with being the Japanese radio propagandist American GIs remembered as "Tokyo Rose"--even though the Justice Department had already decided that Tokyo Rose never existed.

[caption] Top to bottom: Iva Toguri graduated from UCLA in 1940. Her ambition was to enter medical school. Six years later she was being held at Tokyo's high-security Sugamo Prison, an institution dedicated almost exclusively to the incarceration of Japanese nationals charged with war crimes.

Cheering and expectant crowds greeted the General Hodges, a United States Army transport vessel, when it docked at San Francisco on September 25, 1948. The ship was filled with servicemen returning home from Japan and South Korea, and they eagerly gathered at the high deck railings, waving and whistling to sweethearts and families on the sunlit quayside below.

Yet before those GIs were allowed to disembark, a small, thin, Japanese-American woman, flanked by a pair of burly FBI agents, slowly descended the gangplank. As a band struck up the bouncy "California, Here I Come," the woman --- her head bowed, her pale face reflecting days of suffering from dysentery --- stepped toward a waiting car. Although many of the people in the crowd knew who she was rioted [sic] to be, few found it easy to reconcile the plain and meek-looking prisoner with popular images of the World War II radio propagandist "Tokyo Rose," the sultry-voiced siren who had allegedly done her damndest to demoralize American troops fighting in the Pacific. The United States government, however, seemed not to harbor any such reservations. Before another year ended, it would put Iva Toguri d'Aquino on trial for treason, even though American intelligence agents had already concluded that she was not Tokyo Rose --- that Tokyo Rose was, in fact, merely a creature "of rumor and legend" --- and that d'Aquino's broadcasting activities in Japan during the war had been "innocuous."

Iva (pronounced Aiva) Toguri hardly fit the mold of an American traitor. Born in 1916 --- ironically on July 4 --- she was the second of four children of Jun and Fumi Toguri, Japanese immigrants who had settled in Los Angeles and operated a small import business. Like many immigrants, Jun Toguri wanted his family to be as Americanized as possible, so he discouraged his offspring from learning to speak or write Japanese, rarely took them to Japanese-American events, and fed

them a diet that combined Western and Asian dishes.

When Iva was old enough, her parents encouraged her to try out for school sports, despite her small stature. She discovered an aptitude for tennis. She also joined the Girl Scouts, took piano lessons, and developed a crush on film star Jimmy Stewart. Dreaming of a career in medicine, Iva attended the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and graduated in 1940 with a bachelor's degree in zoology.

If not for a relative's illness, Iva might never have seen the land of her parents' birth. Instead, in the summer of 1941 the Toguris sent their daughter to Tokyo to care for her aunt, Shizuko Hattori, who was bedridden with diabetes and high blood pressure. It was an inopportune time for travel to Japan. Thanks to the island empire's expansionist policies, its relations with the United States were decaying precipitously. Requests by Japanese Americans to visit Japan sparked more than a little suspicion, and Iva's application for a U.S. passport still hadn't been filled by her departure date. When she boarded the Arabia Maru on July 5, 1941, carrying 28 pieces of luggage (filled with gifts for her relations, as well as Western foods to help Iva endure up to a year away from home), she had no visa to enter Japan and only a certificate of identification from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to prove that she was an American citizen.

In October 1945, U.S. special agents arrested d'Aquino and placed her in the Eighth Army brig at Yokohama. She spent several weeks there, without being allowed to consult a lawyer, before being transferred to Sugamo Prison.

None of this immediately mattered. Iva's first concern was to fit into Japanese society. Although she looked native-born, she didn't know the language, found the people "discourteous," and had difficulty handling chopsticks (her father had forbidden their use). "I have finally gotten around to eating rice three times a day," she explained in a letter home. "It's killing me, but what can I do?" Unable to read local newspapers, she remained in the dark as tensions between the U.S. and Japan mounted. It wasn't until late November 1941 that Iva, frightened by increasing signs of an international crisis, decided to return to Los Angeles. She planned to board the California-bound Tatsutu Maru on December 2. However, a last-minute paperwork snafu caused her to miss the boat. Less than a week later, Japan attacked Hawaii's Pearl Harbor, and Iva was stranded in Tokyo.

Japanese government agents soon approached her and suggested she renounce her U.S. citizenship and become a Japanese national. Iva refused, asking instead to be interned with other "enemy aliens." Due to her ancestry and gender, officials denied her request. Instead, Iva remained at her aunt's home until neighbors --- fearful of an

"American spy" in their midst --- persuaded her to move. Iva then found a room in a boardinghouse and part-time work at the Domei Tsushin Sha, the national news agency, where she transcribed English-language radio broadcasts from around the Pacific. It was at Domei that Iva learned her family back in California had been sent to Arizona's Gila River Relocation Center, like tens of thousands of other Japanese Americans who were incarcerated far away from West Coast defense areas after the Pearl Harbor attack.

While she worked at Domei Iva met Felipe d'Aquino, a Portuguese-Japanese pacifist and fellow radio monitor. Five years Iva's junior, he shared her pro-American sentiments, gave her moral support when police harassed her for remaining a U.S. citizen, and loaned her money when she was hospitalized in the summer of 1943 for scurvy, beriberi, and malnutrition.

Iva didn't like owing money, even to friends, so, following her release, she set off to find additional employment and square her accounts. She answered a newspaper advertisement for English-language typists at Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK), better known as Radio Tokyo. As biographer Masayo Duus puts it, this was Iva's "first step into the legend of Tokyo Rose."

Helping her to take the next step was British-born Major Charles Hughes Cousens, a tall, dignified, and mustachioed army officer in his late 30s who had been a broadcasting celebrity in Sydney, Australia, before the war. The Japanese captured him in Singapore and sent him to Tokyo, where officials intimidated him into managing English-language broadcasts for NHK. What the Japanese wanted most from him was a professional-style short-wave propaganda program that would help lower the morale of Allied troops in the Pacific, yet still have enough credibility to attract and hold an audience. But what the Australian army officer gave them when he launched Zero Hour in March 1943 was an entertainment-heavy show designed specifically to undermine the propaganda campaign, without his Japanese overseers realizing.

Two fellow prisoners of war joined Cousens in this effort. U.S. Army Captain Wallace Ince and Filipino Lieutenant Norman Reyes had worked together on an Allied propaganda program before being captured in the Philippines. They helped introduce Zero Hour as a 15-minute broadcast featuring jazz recordings interspersed with news segments, largely about disasters back in the States. Although this trio started out at Radio Tokyo reading scripts prepared by Japanese staff members, when they complained about botched English grammar and syntax their supervisors eventually let them pen their own material --- which they craftily larded with double-entendres, on-air flubs, and sarcasm.

Iva Toguri joined this sabotage in November 1943 when Cousens

recruited her as an announcer. She'd grown friendly with the Australian major and other POWs at Radio Tokyo and had even smuggled food and medicine to them. But inviting her into broadcasting hardly seemed like a favor in return. "I don't know the first thing about radio or radio announcing or anything about scripts or records," she told Cousens. Other women announcers already working at Radio Tokyo protested that Iva's voice was raspy and that she sometimes lisped. But Cousens didn't trust those women and didn't want them on his show. He believed that Iva would help keep his private radio war a secret. And he considered her lack of broadcast savvy a plus. "This," Cousens testified in a deposition years later, "combined with her masculine style and deep, aggressive voice, we felt would definitely preclude any possibility of her creating the homesick feeling which the Japanese Army were forever trying to foster."

Although Iva started out as an anonymous presence behind the microphone, the Japanese insisted that all on-air talent have names, so she adopted "Ann," from the abbreviation "ANN"-for "announcer"-on her scripts. Cousens soon expanded that alias into "Orphan Ann," alluding both to the comic-strip character Little Orphan Annie and to a term used by Australians to describe forces cut off from their allies: "orphans of the Pacific." He took a still-greater role as Iva's voice coach, slowing down her delivery, making her sound more "jolly," and instructing her to mispronounce words. When she referred to her listeners in mock contempt as "honorable boneheads," the adjective came out "onable." Other times she broadly lampooned Japanese misapprehensions of English, asking her audience, "You are liking, please?" And far from being a clandestine disseminator of newspeak, Iva openly warned her listeners that Zero Hour contained "dangerous and wicked propaganda, so beware!"

American journalists interviewed Iva at Yokohama. She was such a high-profile prisoner there that soldiers would often peer into her cell and prevent her from sleeping.

The results were more amusing than disheartening: Ann: Hello there, Enemies! How's tricks? This is Ann of Radio Tokyo, and we're just going to begin our regular program of music, news and the Zero Hour for our friends --- I mean, our enemies! --- in Australia and the South Pacific. So be on your guard, and mind the children don't hear! All set? OK. Here's the first blow at your morale --- the Boston Pops playing "Strike Up the Band!" (Music)

Iva commanded the microphone for only about 20 minutes out of each 75-minute broadcast (Zero Hour had been expanded shortly after she joined). During most of that time, she played records --- dance tunes and light classics, many of them British selections, which Cousens reasoned would not make American GIs homesick. The balance of each

program was given over to POW messages home, a jazz sequence, and more news briefs about stateside disasters. The choice of "Strike Up the Band" as the theme song was Iva's --- it was the fight song of her old alma mater, UCLA.

Cousens pulled off his subversion by exploiting cultural differences between the captives and captors in Tokyo, convincing his overseers that humor made it difficult for the target audience to dismiss Zero Hour as propaganda. It also helped that the show was popular among U.S. servicemen. GIs were particularly fond of a Sunday program hosted by a Japanese woman disc jockey they knew as "Tokyo Rose." It wasn't clear which broadcast this was, however. Although Zero Hour aired daily at 6:00 PM, Iva didn't come into the studio on Sundays, and she was usually replaced by her more experienced colleague, Ruth Hayakawa. But Hayakawa didn't have the low-pitched, seductive voice attributed to Tokyo Rose, nor did she spread information about impending air attacks or warn her male listeners that their wives and girlfriends back home were being unfaithful, both of which Tokyo Rose was said to do with relish. Cousens reasoned that if there really was a Tokyo Rose, she must have been broadcasting from somewhere other than Japan.

In June 1944, Major Cousens --- long dogged by illness and stress --- suffered a heart attack and left Zero Hour. By this point, Iva had departed the Domei news agency, due to criticism of her pro-American views, in order to take a full-time typist job at the Danish legation, and she tried to resign from Zero Hour as well. But the NHK brass refused to let her go. Worse, with Cousens gone, there was talk of having somebody more political write the Orphan Ann scripts. Iva headed this off by re-using or rewriting her mentor's old scripts.

Once she and Felipe d'Aquino were married in April 1945, Iva started to play hooky from NHK, not showing her face at the studio for weeks at a time. Other women broadcasters filled in, though they lacked her burlesque flair. Iva eventually returned to Zero Hour in May 1945, after Denmark broke relations with Tokyo and left her without her legation job. In early August, American B-29s dropped atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and within days, Japanese Emperor Hirohito surrendered to Allied forces. Almost four years after arriving in Japan, Iva Toguri d'Aquino could look forward to going home.

Not long before the Japanese surrender, the U.S. Office of War Information had concluded, "There is no Tokyo Rose; the name is strictly a GI invention Government monitors listening in twenty-four hours a day have never heard the words Tokyo Rose over a Japanese-controlled Far Eastern radio." The sobriquet might have applied to a dozen or more women broadcasters, but to no single one. Nonetheless, the victorious Americans began the search for this

propagandist in late August, when reporters stormed Japan's capital. Their editors were eager for interviews with Hirohito, Prime Minister Hideji Tojo, and U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, but Tokyo Rose would do.

Two journalists from the Hearst empire, Clark Lee of International News Service and Harry Brundidge of Cosmopolitan magazine, were the first to fit 29-year-old Iva d'Aquino into the Tokyo Rose frame. The reporters offered a reward to anyone able to put them in touch with the mythical Dragon Lady of the Airwaves, and Kenkiichi Oki --- who'd worked at NHK and who had married one of the other English-speaking announcers --- pointed them to Iva. Although Iva protested that she wasn't Tokyo Rose, Lee and Brundidge promised her \$2,000 for an exclusive interview. Felipe d'Aquino eventually tipped the scales, telling his new wife that by agreeing to this single parlay, she could keep other reporters away. So, on September 1, both d'Aquinos sat down with the Hearst men. Lee asked the questions, but Brundidge told Iva that, in order to receive her money, she must sign a document identifying herself as "the one and original 'Tokyo Rose!'"

Although she agreed, d'Aquino never received her \$2,000, because three days later --- in violation of her "exclusive" arrangement with Hearst --- she gave a press conference in Yokohama. More than 100 Allied reporters came to hear d'Aquino say, "I didn't think I was doing anything disloyal to America" and that she had "never, never broadcast propaganda... [or] mentioned wayward wives or sweethearts." A representative of the Eighth Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) subsequently questioned her, but Iva didn't recognize that as ominous. "[It] all seemed to be a big joke," she said later, especially since officers and enlisted men wanting her autograph frequently interrupted her CIC interview. She didn't know that the press back in the States was already portraying her as a traitor.

[captions] Left: Iva conferred with lawyers George Olehausen, Wayne Collins, and Theodore Tamba, immediately after the jury announced the guilty verdict. Below: In 1977, d'Aquino spoke to the press in Chicago following President Gerald Ford's pardon. It was the first ever pardon in a case of treason.

On October 17, 1945, three CIC officers arrested d'Aquino at her Tokyo apartment. They didn't inform her she was being charged with treason, nor did they allow her to consult with an attorney. They took her to a Yokohama brig, where interrogators asked if she had advised the Japanese government on propaganda warfare. A month later, d'Aquino was transferred to Tokyo's Sugamo Prison, which was primarily used to hold alleged Japanese war criminals. She remained there for the next 11 1/2 [sic] months in a 6-by-9-foot cell, often gawked at by civilian visitors, including a cadre of U.S. congressmen who were on hand one

day to observe the "evil" Tokyo Rose emerge naked from her shower.

Six months after Iva's arrest, the Eighth Army's legal section reported, "There is no evidence that [Iva Toguri d'Aquino] ever broadcast greetings to units by names or location, or predicted military movements or attacks indicating access to secret military information and plans, etc., as the Tokyo Rose of rumor and legend is reported to have done." This should have won her freedom. However, the military feared "the reaction in the press and in Californian political circles if she was released, after all the hullabaloo in the media about the 'capture' of Tokyo Rose," recalls Russell Warren Howe in *The Hunt for 'Tokyo Rose.'* Not until the U.S. Attorney General's office reiterated "the identification of Toguri as 'Tokyo Rose' is erroneous" was she finally discharged from military custody, on October 25, 1946.

During d'Aquino's imprisonment, her mother had died, and the rest of her family had moved from their internment camp to Chicago. She now hoped to return to the United States and see them, but the same lack of documentation that had trapped her in Japan half a decade before again prevented her from easily acquiring a U.S. passport. As Felipe's wife, she was eligible for a Portuguese passport, but Iva had put up with too much in order to remain an American --- she had no wish to become Portuguese. Instead, she waited more than a year for the state department to rule that it had "no objection at all" to her receiving a U.S. passport.

Rumors of d'Aquino's homecoming sparked protests. The American Legion pushed for her confinement in Japan, and even the Los Angeles City Council passed a resolution opposing her return to the United States. Conversely, powerful newspaper columnist and radio commentator Walter Winchell beat the drum for her prosecution in America, while FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called for help in proving, once and for all, that Iva d'Aquino was the voice of Tokyo Rose. Even Iva's old nemesis, reporter Harry Brundidge, now working for the Nashville Tennessean, got into the act. In March 1948, with justice department backing, he flew to Tokyo to secure Iva's signature on the notes that Clark Lee had taken during their interview almost three years before --- a signature that would certify the notes' accuracy, including her "confession" that she was World War II's most nefarious propagandist.

Brundidge found Iva emotionally exhausted. Two months earlier, she had given birth to a boy who had died the next morning. She just wanted to rejoin her family, and the reporter assured her that she'd help her cause by certifying that Lee's notes were correct. Though she protested, "Most of this is made up," the still-too-trusting Iva signed. It was the "proof" her enemies needed. In August, the justice department --- giving in to press and political pressure --- had Iva

arrested for "treasonable conduct" and shipped to San Francisco for trial.

Judicial proceedings against Iva Toguri d'Aquino began on July 5, 1949, the day after her 33rd birthday, and lasted for nearly three months. Because the government had to import a variety of witnesses from Japan, the trial reportedly cost more than \$750,000, making it the most expensive in U.S. history up to that time. The defense was more restricted in building its witness pool, as Iva's father had to cover all the costs with borrowed money. Nevertheless, some important allies came to California on Iva's behalf, including Charles Cousens, the Australian major who'd made her his protégée.

Government lawyers intended to show that Iva had maliciously betrayed the United States, had urged GIs to lay down their arms, and had voluntarily remained in Japan after the outbreak of war to make radio broadcasts. In addition, the government hoped to prove that Tokyo Rose was not a myth --- no matter what its own justice department believed --- but was, in fact, Iva's radio moniker. This last effort was buttressed by Iva's own naïve willingness over the years to sign autographs as "Tokyo Rose" but was undermined in court by several GIs who found it hard to separate the legend of Tokyo Rose from what they actually remembered being said on the broadcasts.

Although the trial began on July 5, Iva wasn't called to testify until September 7. Newspaper reports noted she looked "pale" and "haggard." Her all-white jury was surprised at how unlike the storied temptress she appeared or sounded. Years later, Iva would be quoted in Masayo Duus' ``Tokyo Rose: Orphan of the Pacific`` as saying she "wasn't all that worried [about being found guilty of treason]. I did not feel the least bit as though I had betrayed America." Reporters covering the trial agreed --- nine out of 10 of them predicted her acquittal. Yet, after 80 hours of deliberations, the jury surprised everyone. On September 29, it returned a verdict of "guilty" on one out of eight charges, that of "speak[ing] into a microphone concerning the loss of ships" --- a reference to allegations that, shortly after the 1944 Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, she had broadcast the "news" of American ship sinkings. (In fact, a Japanese fleet had been destroyed during that confrontation.) On October 6, Judge Michael Roche sentenced d'Aquino to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Only much later did he admit that he'd been prejudiced against her from the trial's inception.

Iva spent six years at the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, West Virginia, visited periodically by her family, but not by her husband, who had been forbidden to re-enter the United States after he had testified at her trial. They corresponded about once a month until shortly after Iva was released from prison. "I wanted to keep up her

morale," Felipe later said in a newspaper interview. "But then we stopped. It all seemed so hopeless." The pair divorced in 1980.

When authorities released Iva on January 28, 1956, she told reporters, "All I ask for is a fifty-fifty chance to get back on my feet." Instead, she learned that the U.S. government now planned to deport her. It took two years for her lawyers to defeat that effort, but much longer for the country of her birth to offer anything approaching an apology for the turmoil it had put her through. Lawyer Theodore Tamba, who had worked on d'Aquino's defense during her trial, petitioned President Dwight D. Eisenhower for clemency in 1954 but received no reply from the White House. When Wayne Collins, d'Aquino's trial lawyer, wrote to President Lyndon B. Johnson 14 years later with a similar request, again the White House did not respond.

A series of newspaper articles sympathetic to d'Aquino were published in the mid-1970s. Two came from the Chicago Tribune in which two prosecution witnesses from her trial recanted their testimonies, claiming they had been given under duress. In 1976 d'Aquino appeared on television's 60 Minutes in a report sympathetic to her case. During the segment, George Guysi, a former CIC officer who had interviewed d'Aquino, declared that the state department had abandoned her, and John Mann, foreman of the jury from her trial, now said he believed she was innocent and he should have stuck to his guns at the time.

Wayne Merritt Collins, the son of d'Aquino's trial lawyer, filed a petition for a presidential pardon in November 1976, and on January 19 of the following year, President Gerald Ford pardoned Iva Toguri d'Aquino as one of his last acts in office. By then, she was living in Chicago, where she remains today, declining any further press attention at age 86.

[Author note] J. Kingston Pierce, a frequent contributor to American History, wrote in the December 2001 issue about the violent demise of Mormon leader Joseph Smith. He is currently finishing a collection of essays about the history of Seattle, to be published in 2003 by Washington State University Press (via Artie Bigley, DXLD)

** KAZAKHSTAN [non]. 9775, CLANDESTINE R. Dat 8/28 0102-0112 several IDs in Kazak. As "Radio Dat" and mentions of "Nazarb[bay]ev" with talk re "politica" heard under co-channel VOA . Fair signal, must try again Sun/Mon UT when VOA is off this frequency (Barbour Jr, NH, NASWA Flashsheet via DXLD) Could hear something there Sept 1, but poor (gh)

** KOREA SOUTH. I expect you've already got this, but Han Hee Joo of Multiwave Feedback just announced that she is to be the new Executive Director of RKI and will relinquish on-air duties. RKI Multiwave Feedback 0236, 9560 RCI relay on 1 Sept UT. A loss of a good voice,

but a gain for RKI management (Daniel Say, BC, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

As of 2043 UT Sept 2, this week's MWF is not yet available on demand, but you do get an immediate popup to listen to RKI's new logos (gh, DXLD)

** LITHUANIA. Last evening, when I happened to check 5925 at the close of the Falung Gong broadcast at 2200 [see CHINA non], I heard a surprise announcement twice after a short silence and before the carrier was cut: "This is the primary audio circuit of Radio Vilnius". I have not heard that on any other LTU frequency.

Other listening to LTU has shown that the programmes scheduled after 1000 on 9710 are all broadcast on Sunday only (1000 R Avaye Ashena, 1100 FBN, 1200 Universelles Leben). No programmes after 1300. There were no carrier breaks, so it seems that all programmes are using the 259 degrees beam. The 0800-0900 slot (FBN) [Fundamental Broadcasting Network ñ WTJC] was heard only on Saturday. Before 0800 there was a long period with a repeated four tone test signal (apparently from the satellite circuit), using 980, 100, 400 and 1000 Hz. On other days, when R Vilnius opens at 0900, 1000 Hz pips are heard for a long period before programme start. I did not check for a carrier break at 0900 on Saturday (Olle Alm, Sweden, Sept 2, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** MEXICO [and non]. An AM \$tereo list from south Texas 9/01/2002:

560 KLVI Beaumont, \$ home repair show ``Tom Tynan``
660 XEAR Tampico, \$ ``La Mexicana``, ranchera
740 KTRB Houston, \$ news/sports
810 XERI Reynosa; \$ Mexican pop/rock
950 XETO Tampico; \$ ``Romantica``, good sound, beautiful ranchera,
``musica trios, Houston QRM
970 XEO Matamoros; \$ over-modulated (audio needs a bit of work;
someone please send in a good sound engineer!)
1050 XEG Monterrey: \$ ``La Ranchera``, nice sound, Mexican ranchera
and norteña. Also heard with new slogan ``La
Perrona`` followed by a barking dog!

[``Perrona`` is street slang meaning, ``great`` or ``terrific``. It is definitely a vulgarism (not obscene or offensive, just vulgar usage). You might give a listen to see if this is really a changed station name or just a slogan, like ``greatest hits`` would be in English. ñ David Gleason, ibid.]

They're still using ``La Ranchera de Monterrey`` as their main slogan, but ``La m's perrona`` with the barking dog is being used as a secondary slogan!

1190 XETOT Tampico, \$ US Classic hit music
 1290 KRGE Weslaco \$ Spanish Religious music! Wall to Wall religion
 in Stereo, //105.7
 1340 XEMT Matamoros; \$ Mexican pop/rock music
 1390 XEOR Reynosa; \$ Mexican pop/rock music
 1400 KUNO Corpus Christi; \$ norteña and tejano; KHCB Galveston
 underneath with Chinese woman talking!
 1600 KBOR Brownsville; \$ Tejano, Mexican regional
 (Steven Wiseblood, Boca Chica Beach, TX, Corazón DX via DXLD)

** MOLDOVA. RADIO PRIDNESTROVYE ON NEW FREQUENCY |
 Text of report by Voice of Russia "DX Club" web site on 28 August

Moldova: "Radio Pridnestrovye [Radio Dniester Region] is using a new frequency - 549 kHz (instead of the previous 1467 kHz) for its broadcasts from 0800 to 0830 and from 2000 to 2030 [presumably local time] in the Russian, Ukrainian and Romanian languages. The latter two languages have returned to mediumwave after a lengthy absence. And on 1467 kHz from 0600 to 2030 Mayak from Moscow is now broadcasting... " says Aleksandr Mak from Lutsk, Ukraine. Source: Voice of Russia web site, Moscow, in Russian 28 Aug 02 (via BBCM via DXLD)

** PARAGUAY. Dear Mr Glenn Hauser: To advise that we continue testing, on the frequencies of 7300 and 7737 kHz. We have been receiving reports from Australia, as well as from our own region. I have recalculated the propagational path, between Asunción and Oklahoma City. You should have a good chance to hear 7737, between the hours of 0000 and 0100 UT. [tried around 0050 Sept 2, but inaudible -- gh]

When we resume tests on 15185, you should have a good opportunity between the hours of 2300 and 0800 UT. From Asunción, the airline distance to Oklahoma City is 7944 km, at an azimuth of 326.6 degrees, from Magnetic North. Your reports will be most welcome! Good DXing, and best regards from Paraguay! (Adrian Mur, Technical Advisor, Radiodifusión América, Asunción, Paraguay ramerica@rieder.net.py Sept 1, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** PARAGUAY. A Rádio Nacional do Paraguai, de Assunção, está inativa em sua frequência de 9735 kHz, em 31 metros. A informação é de um brasileiro, que reside naquele país, em carta enviada ao programa Além Fronteiras, da Rádio Canção Nova, de Cachoeira Paulista(SP). (Célio Romais, @tividade DX Sept 2 via DXLD)

** PARAGUAY. Esta medianoche (1 set.) se adelanta 60 minutos la hora oficial paraguaya y será por tanto -3 UT. 73 de lpi (Levi P. Iversen, Papraguay, Sept 1, Conexión Digital via DXLD)

That's like starting DST on March 1 in the Northern (gh, DXLD)

** PERU. A few of many Peruvian logs, including the second one, not to be confused with R. Veritas, Liberia::

5460.5, Radio Emisora Bolivar, La Libertad, 0055+, September 1. Check time: "son las 7 de la noche con 55 minutos", Music. A male conducted the program. 24242.

5470.8, Radio San Nicol's, San Nicol's, 0052+, September 1. Andean tropical music. 24342.

6956.7, La Voz del Campesino, Huarmaca, 2303+, August 31, Andean music. 34432.

13565.6 (harmonic), Ondas del Pacifico, Ayabaca, 0047+, September 1. Check time: siete de la noche con 47 minutos, siete de la noche con..." Greetings: "saludos para los amigos en la provincia de..." Huaynos. 25442 (Arnaldo Slaen, DX Camp in Chascomus, 120 km to the South/West of Buenos Aires, Argentina, dxing.info via DXLD)

** PERU. 6956.7, La Voz de Campesino, 0453 Sept 1, fair levels with back-back chicha music and occasional announcement. Noted past 0519 (Paul Ormandy, New Zealand, DX LISTENING DIGEST) See also BOLIVIA

6956.70 Voz del Campesino, Peru 0247-0300 In Spanish, incredible audio at S9 signal levels. Very slight fades but very clear copy. 250 watt station really sounds very nice. Lots of ranchera music. Great copy 31 Aug (Bob Montgomery, PA, NASWA Flashsheet via DXLD)

** POLAND/SWEDEN. Dear Glenn. I am just observing what is going on. Please ask the responsible engineers at H^rby and Warsaw for their explanation, not me. Please also notice that R. Sweden was only readable on 6095 at 1545-1559 as long as R. Polonia had not yet put modulation on its carrier, so it is NOT a relay from Polonia, in my opinion, and also according to what the TERACOM people told me from Bangkok. Somewhere else I saw a few weeks ago, that R. Polonia intends to drop its old transmitter station and rent airtime abroad. I can just confirm that its audio on 6035 and 6095 this afternoon was terribly modulated. Best 73, (Anker Petersen, Denmark, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Another possibility, I already discounted assuming Anker's good equipment, would be receiver-produced cross-modulation making the Swedish audio seem to appear on a Polish frequency (gh, DXLD)

** POLAND. This sounds to me a bit like the famous 'Luxemburg Effect'. Phase Lock Loop (PLL) Chips can do strange things in some receivers; after all they are Synthesizers (Spelling?)

Polish Transmitters seem to me to be falling to bits in front of our EARS!! They cannot move to Latvia/DTK quickly enough for me, even if we have less frequencies as a result. I am NOT so much in favour of the rumoured change in programme style, however; it is unique and relaxed (especially 'Multimedia' Slot) as it is (Ken Fletcher, UK, 2217UTC=2317UTC+1 31st August 2002, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

As I understand it (from YOUR DXLD and elsewhere) Radio Polonia plan to close their own ailing transmitters and use facilities from DTK Germany and Latvia (5.935 MHz for Europe??!!) The Date for this was originally suggested as October 1st 2002 (although I feel this could change to Sunday October 27th 2002, the beginning of the B02 Season, or even 1st January 2003, or thereabouts, allowing for Public Holidays). I have NOT seen any suggestion of Radio Sweden being used for these (Ken Fletcher 1927UTC=2027UTC+1 2nd September 2002, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

I do not recall any mention of Latvia as a possible relay for Polonia! Slovakia was the other one mentioned besides DTK Germany (gh, DXLD)

** RUSSIA. VOR English to North America, as modified Sept 1 to Oct 26:
0100-0200 17595, 12000, 11825, 9725, 7180
0200-0300 17595, 12000, 9725, 7180
0300-0500 17690, 17660, 17650, 15455, 12000, 11750, 7180
South America [no change]: 1900-2100 15735

Europe, SW portion only:
1700-1800 9775, 7310 and Sat/Sun only on 11675, 9820, 9480, 7360
1800-1900 9820, 9775, 9480, 7360, 7310, 7300, 5950
1900-2000 9820, 9775, 7440, 7360, 7350, 7330, 7310
2000-2100 11980, 9820, 9775, 7360, 7350, 7330
For other targets see <http://www.vor.ru> (VOR website via gh, DXLD)

** RUSSIA. RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY LAUNCHES INTERACTIVE WEB SITE |
Text of report in English by Russian news agency Interfax

Moscow, 2 September: The Russian Foreign Ministry and Interfax news agency on Monday [2 September] launched a joint Internet project, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov told students of the Moscow foreign relations institute.

"Today, the Foreign Ministry together with Interfax are launching an action called 'The Russian Foreign Ministry - Russia and the world in answers to your questions'. Anyone may ask a question about Russian foreign policy or pressing international problems through the Internet, and beginning in October, the ministry will regularly give answers to them," Ivanov said. He stressed that it is important that

Russian diplomacy "will be correctly understood by the public and rely on its support". "We should resolutely get rid of manifestations of office diplomacy and expand channels of dialogue," he said.

The project is meant to better inform the Russian and foreign public about the Foreign Ministry's positions on international affairs. Questions to the ministry can be sent through a special window in Russian or English on Interfax websites <http://www.interfax.ru> - Russian, <http://www.interfax.com> - English. The window is open for questions from Russia and abroad. Source: Interfax news agency, Moscow, in English 0625 gmt 2 Sep 02 (via BBCM via DXLD)

** RUSSIA. ASTRAKHAN AM TRANSMITTERS TO BE RELOCATED |
Text of report by Voice of Russia "DX Club" web site on 28 August

Astrakhan: "According to the local press, September or October this year will see the start of the dismantling of masts and transmitters of two local relay stations: Mayak (transmitting on 576 kHz with a power of 50 kW) and the local state TV and radio company Lotos (frequency 792 kHz, power 50 kW). These retransmitters were previously on the outskirts of town, but now find themselves right in the town centre. It is known that Mayak will use a new retransmitter, while the 792 kHz frequency has been put out to competitive bidding, the winner of which will be able to decide what to rebroadcast in the future... " reports our esteemed fellow DXer, Vasiliy Gulyayev from Astrakhan. Source: Voice of Russia web site, Moscow, in Russian 28 Aug 02 (via BBCM via DXLD)

** SIERRA LEONE. [R. UNAMSIL?], Email verie from Patrick Coker
bpcoker@yahoo.com (Ray Crawford, Sept Australian DX News via DXLD)

** SPAIN. Just received email from REE Spain and as you see they have created a special email-address for SWLs and reports:
dxree.rne@rtve.es (Hans Kiesinger, Sept Australian DX News via DXLD)

** TAIWAN. Following may explain why RTI has a hard time covering breaking news --- but why does there have to be even a two-hour delay in feeds via WYFR or Merlin??? (gh, DXLD)

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS forwards the January-April 2002 issue of Taipei Wave (a free newsletter published by the English language service of CBS Radio Taipei International with the following article:

Earthquake! By Carlson Wong

Taiwan lies on a seismically active stretch of the Pacific basin, which means earthquakes occur frequently here. After a devastating earthquake rattled the island on September 21, 1999 leaving 2,400 dead

and some 100,000 homeless, another 6.8-magnitude quake rocked Taiwan on March 11 of this year-exactly 921 days after the 921 (Sept. 21) earthquake. Only this time there were not as many casualties. Taipei was the hardest hit and many buildings, including the one I live in, suffered cracks, and one residential building even collapsed.

Perhaps what caught international attention was the collapse of the two heavy cranes from the to-be tallest building in the world-footage was repeatedly shown on local as well international TV broadcasts. People from different walks of life have slightly different responses to earthquakes. Government officials urgently want to know about property damage and human casualties, since the public pays attention to the way they will respond to the crisis. Civilians call friends and relatives to find out if they are okay or if their homes suffered damage.

Our priority as reporters is to keep our listeners informed about the quake. Since we don't broadcast domestically, our main duty is to inform the international community of the disaster in the fastest manner possible. Even though reporters have to race against time, the speed of our news is sometimes "delayed" for different reasons.

First, we broadcast at fixed time slots, so not many people would know that we interrupted our broadcast to give breaking news unless they accidentally stumbled across our frequency.

Secondly, interrupting programs leads to another problem as the time slot could be that of another language, and don't forget if we wanted to give breaking news, so would other languages.

Another obstacle is that some of our programs are relayed through Family Radio and Merlin Communications, meaning that our programs have to be sent to them via satellite at least two hours in advance. We have eight news re-broadcasts to different parts of the world between our first (live) broadcast at 7 pm and 3 pm the following day (Taiwan Time), so if any thing newsworthy happens after 7pm, we have to update the news several times over the next 24 hours.

Take the 921 earthquake for instance, it occurred around 2:00 am (Taiwan Time). So we all had to take turns coming in to provide the latest updates on a number of quake-related issues for several days in a row.

Even though RT1's English news is not aired every hour, on the hour (like our Mandarin News Service,. it still remains an important source of information for the international community who wish to find out more about the happenings in Taiwan.

[Carlson Wong is the host of Jade Bells and Bamboo Pipes, Taipei Magazine, and a co-host of Mailbag Time, along with Natalie Tso].
(via Sept World DX Club Contact via Alan Roe, DXLD)

** TURKEY. Osman Erkan said that Voice of Turkey also plans to close some language services, including Kazakh, and put more emphasis on satellite delivery (DXing.info report on EDXC Conference; see FINLAND, via DXLD)

** U A E. Dubai Radio & TV has website at: <http://www.dubaitv.gov.ae/>
Live streams for all radio channels. 73 de (Pentti Lintu%rvi,
Helsinki, Finland, hard-core-dx via DXLD)

Well, almost. English FM 92.0 is ``coming soon`` (gh, DXLD)

** U K. Thanks to your mention in last Tuesday's DXLD, I was able to enjoy high-quality reception of World of Radio 1145 via the Spectrum 558 DAB signal. However, the WRN via Spectrum schedule was not quite as it appeared in DXLD. Unfortunately I was not able to check during Saturday, but on Sunday the relay began before 07:00 UT, thus including Weekend All Things Considered from NPR, which starts at 06:00. Also, when I checked after 11:00 I found that local programming had resumed. I did not check during the 10:00 UT hour, so it may well be that none of PRI's A Prairie Home Companion is heard. Providing I am at home next weekend I will make a more thorough check of WRN via Spectrum, and also check the start time of the daytime broadcasts on weekdays, which do indeed end at 12:00. The early morning broadcasts on most days now commence at 01:00, and run through as previously to 03:00 (PAUL DAVID, Wembley Park, England, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U K. BBC GETS NASTY WITH EASTENDERS PROTESTERS
<http://media.guardian.co.uk/>
Owen Gibson, Tuesday August 27, 2002

The BBC has threatened a group of US EastEnders fans with legal action after they set up a website to campaign for more of their favourite soap.

Fans campaigning to be able to watch the soap at weekends set up a site at <http://www.bbcamerica.us> - a web address the corporation had failed to register.

The campaigners, who complained in their hundreds after the soap was dropped from its usual time to make way for lifestyle programmes such as Changing Rooms, have already succeeded in getting the show moved back to a weekend slot.

But the climbdown has not been enough to placate devotees of the show,

who have already gathered 1,200 names on a new petition on their website demanding that EastEnders is returned to its original berth on Sunday afternoon.

Now BBC America, a cable channel launched in 1999 to showcase BBC programmes in the US and now has 26m subscribers, has written to the protesters threatening to sue over their website.

BBC lawyers have demanded they hand over the domain name and stop using the company's logo.

"We request that you take prompt steps to prevent further confusion and damage to our client's valuable rights in its trademark," say the corporation's US lawyers. They go on to claim that the site deliberately tries to con visitors into thinking that it is an official site.

It is not the first time the BBC has come unstuck by failing to register domain names relating to the corporation. In 1999, it was forced to spend £200,000 buying the domain name bbc.com from Boston computing firm Boston Business Computing.

Over the years the BBC is estimated to have spent more than £1m of licence fee payers' money trying to shut down sites with the corporation's name.

Not all of its attempts were successful with some, such as Canadian computer company Big Blue and Cousins, hanging on to their site. The company registered the domain name www.bbc.org in 1995 and has steadfastly refused to sell or hand it over.

Neither does the BBC seem to have learned its lesson, with its new digital terrestrial venture Freeview liable to run into similar problems. The domain name Freeview.com has been used since 1996 by a US web development firm while Freeview.co.uk is still available. (via Mike Terry, BDXC-UK via DXLD)

Here's how the above site starts Sept. 1:

Welcome to the Save Eastenders Campaign
Website temporarily suspended.

Note this site is not owned by BBC America, and in no way associates itself with BBC America.

WE ARE NOT BBC AMERICA - the TV channel.
For BBC America please go to www.bbcamerica.com
Latest News Coverage

BBC gets nasty with Eastenders Protesters
Guardian Article August 27, 2002

Legal threat to Eastenders Fans
bbc.co.uk entertainment news
Baxley Entertainment Report
Due to Aggressive legal tactics from the BBC and its lawyers:
Davis Wight Tremaine LLP
We have temporarily moved our campaign back to:
<http://www.diverdown.org>
(via gh, DXLD)

** U K [non]. Bible Voice Broadcasting Network, 9855 goes on with carrier at 0028.30 and is likely to be a Merlin site, perhaps Thailand. Good signal (S-9). 15615 noted Sunday at 0030 with marginal signal and CIS type pips. 7425 very good signal from 1800 on Sunday. Unknown site, Merlin UK? 7430 regular from 1700 with the Krasnodar pips before 1700. Rather good signal. Regards (Olle Alm, Sweden, Sept 2, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U S A. Occasional chex of WJIE 7490 Saturday did not encounter any WOR airings, tho there may well have been some. Oh, oh. Sunday Sept 1 at 1200 it was not to be heard --- at least no modulation --- just the Japanese DVR. Later on Sept 2 there was modulation, but it seems to be diminishing (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U S A. ESTADOS UNIDOS - O Departamento de L ngua Espanhola da R dio Voz da Am rica est  demorando a enviar material e confirma  es a seus ouvintes. ... que a emissora est  sem secret ria, no momento, de acordo com Betty Endara, do programa Club de Oyentes. As informa  es s o de Le nidas dos Santos Nascimento, de S o Jo o Evangelista (MG). (C lio Romais, Brasil, @tividade DX Sept 2 via DXLD)

** U S A [and non]. Feeling nostalgic? I thought so. Check out this URL for some VOA ID's in mp3 format back when 'Columbia' really WAS the 'gem of the ocean' and you could count on knowing WHERE the transmission you just heard came from:
<http://shortwaveradio.org/sos/> bw (Bill Whitacre, IBB Monitoring, Sept 1, swprograms via DXLD) Off-air recordings of Bethany, Monrovia, Okinawa, Philippines, Thessaloniki, Whose site is this? (gh, DXLD)

** U S A. KXMS, Fine Arts Radio International, has resumed a full schedule of locally-originated shows, per website listings through September, including 'PDQ Bach,' Sats 1600-1700 UT. A number of choice items this week have already been entered on the MONITORING REMINDERS calendar. I asked them about this, and received this disappointing reply (gh, DXLD)

Glenn, The schedule is subject to short notice changes in September. Schickele Mix is not the PDQ Bach series; we produced the latter. Sadly, for your Internet listening information, we will be moving from

live streaming audio to archival non-copyrighted material on the kxms.org site before the end of September. Sadly, many stations, including KXMS, have been negatively affected by the recent court ruling that we are obligated to measure "per listener per song" for fee assessment. The fees incurred may be affordable, but the method of measurement adopted by the court is too onerous to deal with. Details will be posted on our website when the change occurs (Jeff Skibbe, 88.7KXMS/Fine Arts Radio International, Missouri Southern State College 3950 E Newman Road Joplin, MO 64801-1595 phone: (417) 625-9356 fax: (417) 625-9742 home: <http://www.kxms.org> Sept 2, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

** U S A. Re: ``Why isn't KSU doing anything to get a fulltime FM public radio station, like almost every other state university???

1- where on the dial would you plant it? Especially where would you put a 100 kw signal _without_ jostling 14 other stations around like KCSX insisted on doing?

1b- KSU does have a fulltime FM station- 91.9 KSDB.

2- what would they fill their time with when they're not doing ag reports? Hopefully something other than NPR- they already have several outlets within earshot.

3- their listenership is spread out enough that a class C FM signal wouldn't work well. I like the idea a friend had recently. What if they were to buy the 1250 in Kansas City from Entercom (call letters du jour are?) and move that to Manhattan? Five thousand watts on that frequency would cover a good part of the state.

FYI- this latest dogfight between WIBW and KSU was _all_ over the Topeka paper Friday- check <http://www.cjonline.com> for the details. (Todd KOKAN Brandenburg, KS, amfmtvdx via DXLD)

KKSU programming for a long time has not been from NPR; a lot from WAMC and other public radio production sources, including Wisconsin, and notably PRI, for The World, rather than ATC. Also does a lot of its own prodution, which would be a shame to lose, especially K-State Perspective, discussion show, aired Fridays at 1905 ex-1932 UT, also at other times via Kansas commercial affiliates, and which is also archived ondemand at:

<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/kksu/StreamingArchives/FRIDAY/FRIDAY.htm> --- but I couldn't get a connexion for a recent show on Gal·pagos when tried Sept. 1.

Oh, then all KSU has to do is turn KSDB into a public radio station from a rock/hiphop student station, 1.4 kW per

<http://therob.iwarp.com/ksradio.html>

1250 started out in nearby Lawrence as WREN, and it would be nice to get it back out of Kansas City, but I doubt it would be economically feasible; and its coverage is nowhere near 580's. Couldn't get a trace of it here in daytime (Glenn Hauser, Enid, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**** U S A. FM BEATING THE PANTS OFF AM FOR LONG DISTANCE RECEPTION!**

Hi, here's a challenge to other DXers, AM as well as FM.

I have long maintained for the best long distance reception, both DXing and regular listening, it is FM over AM. Here's my challenge.

I find my most distant regular station from here in Esko MN (46-44-13; 92-21-24 as measured on a GPS receiver in my driveway) to be Interlochen MI (home of WIAA *88.7 at 44-16-33; 85-42-49) at 587 km or 365 miles, as calculated from the FCC site that Doug Smith of the WTFDA highlighted to that group.

While that station does fade, I find I can always get some signal from it. Last week it was almost 100% perfect, night and day. Today, with storms having passed, it is about 50% strength. I am receiving it on an antenna 8 meters tall (26 feet), and using an APS-13 antenna on a rotator. View my antenna at <http://members.aol.com/fmatlas/home2.html>

I rather like the station's classical music, which sounds mostly locally produced, and it is a refreshing alternative to Minnesota Public Radio. It's also fun to listen to a station that can be used to demonstrate FM radio's amazing long distance coverage ability. Even in this day of crowding on the dials, it is refreshing to note that there is at least one channel where great distance is observable on a regular basis, often in full stereo, and on which the only interference is an occasional meteor burst or normal tropospheric fading. Ah, this is tropo scatter at its best!

I especially defy any AM DXer to point out stations they can regularly receive, day and night, at this distance or greater. My reception of WIAA is greater than the distance from Duluth to Winnipeg or to Bismarck ND, both of which are areas having low frequency AM stations (580 and 550 with excellent ground conductivity) that do not register a peep here. I am sure even with a beverage antenna aimed their way I wouldn't get them with the regularity my Fanfare FM tuner is getting from WIAA. Today, I put into service a modest 15 dB FM booster that does raise the noise level, but serves to defeat the tuner's stereo blend circuitry to permit noisy but fulltime stereo reception.

Other FM DXers who can claim long distance regular reception, both for

DX listening and program enjoyment, let this list know! Perhaps there are interesting directions and frequencies you have not tried out which might yield interesting jewels like I have discovered by pointing my antenna NESE.

Yes, FM is better than AM, and it's about time we FM DXers let the world know! (Bruce Elving, Esko MN, Sept 2, WTFDA via DXLD)

I regularly --- Daily -- all day long and at night too, receive WFAN 660, WCBS 880, WOR 710 from NY here in NC. Granted, those come here over a path that is 80% saltwater, but I do as well daily receive Radio Disney formatted station from Philadelphia PA on 640 and that path is not over water... These things you could never do on FM on a regular basis unless you have a high elevation But even then, what you hear, chances are the signals won't be that reliable. My location is Elizabeth City NC, 40 miles of Norfolk VA {just so you can do the calculations of distance} IMO, FM is bad, over processed and does not have nearly the coverage of AM, and AM stations that broadcast in stereo, will sound far superior compared to FM stereo broadcast (Bob Carter, NC, amfmtvdx via DXLD)

I've got him beat: 670 Denver is audible just outside Enid on a quiet day and a good car radio, 450 mile range. But who would want to listen to that garbage? 73, (Glenn Hauser, Enid, ibid.)

[non] LW is better than AM or FM for range. Back in the Winter of 1980-81 in Niagara Falls, ON when I had a decent LW antenna, I heard 1000-watt beacon YEK 329 kHz from Arviat, Nunavut (then Eskimo Point, NWT) 24/7 all winter long on a DX-302 receiver. That is almost 1,400 miles away! And this was under local IA 329 kHz Niagara Falls, NY! Try to get that kind of coverage on AM or FM. If we used LW for broadcast like the Europeans there would be no comparison. (William Hepburn, Ont., ibid.)

** U S A. 9/11: It appears that all of the major networks, both broadcast and cable, will be providing some kind of coverage from 5 am up to and perhaps beyond the evening news. ABC has apparently committed to not show footage of the impacts, nor the collapses, but no one else has.

I'm afraid this will be just one more proof of the fact that the major media know no other way than overkill, because they're afraid someone else might get the edge. I can't remember how many decades it took before we reached a point where every night of both political conventions prior to every Presidential election wasn't covered non-stop on all 3 networks, finally giving those of us who weren't interested some alternatives (Russ Edmunds, Blue Bell, PA, NRC-AM via DXLD)

**** U S A. CAN TV OVERDO IT ON 9/11? THE BIG NETWORKS THINK NOT**
By Beth Gillin, Inquirer Staff Writer

Unless you plan to spend the day hiding under the bed, there will be no escaping television's rerun of 9/11. Almost 90 hours of commemorative programming, some beginning days before the actual anniversary, will roll out from the four major networks.

ABC is tagging its coverage "9/11." NBC is opting for "America Remembers." CBS is going with "9/11: The Day That Changed America," which is not much different from 9/11: The Day America Changed, a two-hour special filling Fox's entire prime-time block.

The Big Three will commemorate from morning to night. Panels of 9/11 experts will take over the cable news networks. And over at PBS, children will get an aardvark's perspective, as Arthur tackles the subject.

Other media will offer blanket coverage, too. But only television has the power to make the horror come alive again, as it replays graphic images of flames, panic, destruction and grief.

Concerned that an overload of vivid reminders could trigger an epidemic of post-traumatic stress disorder, the National Center for Victims of Crime and several mental-health organizations teamed up to create three public-service announcements about the condition.

That way, if viewers experience anxiety, fear, withdrawal, guilt and hopelessness while watching television, they'll know what to call it.

"Everybody has a choice about how much they want to see," said Barbara Cochran, president of the Radio-Television News Directors Association in Washington, who doesn't believe television is over-covering the anniversary. "This is an occasion to be observed, and as journalists that's what we're supposed to do.

"On that day, we'll report the ceremonies, tell the inspirational stories, and remember those who were killed. And we'll ask what we have learned," said Cochran. "We'll hold our institutions and government accountable, and that is perfectly appropriate."

Aaron Brown, who covered the story for CNN and will be on the air for at least 14 hours this Sept. 11, said he isn't sure how much viewers want to see again. If his own feelings are indicative, he said, "it's going to be more of a powerful, difficult experience than a healing one."

NBC anchor Tom Brokaw, on the other hand, said the coverage may correct a "drifting away emotionally and intellectually" from the attacks.

But Denise Walton, staff psychologist at Temple University's counseling center and member of the International Stress Foundation, warned that repeated exposure to images of death "can cause some people to become callous after a while. People can stop feeling that these were human lives."

Walton would prefer television coverage "to focus on the families, their stories, what the past year has been like for them, how all our lives are different now. I'd like to see stories about resilience."

Cochran, president of the news directors group, said much of the coverage "will be inspiring, showing the triumph of the human spirit over unbelievable circumstances."

"On the very specific issue of the image of the second plane hitting the tower, the head of Families of Sept. 11 has asked if there could be a warning before that image is shown," Cochran said. "ABC, for one, has said it will not use any images from Sept. 11 during its coverage of the ceremonies so that families and friends of victims can watch them without fear."

Recently CBS president Leslie Moonves observed, "It is far better to err on the side of giving too much coverage than not paying enough respect to what happened."

Larry Gross, professor of communications at the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, agrees. "Life is made up of commemorating moments," he said. "It's human nature, it's what religions do. Anthropologists note that often the stories we commemorate are stories of sacrifice. There's a sense that we must remember people who died for us."

Contrary to cheapening important historic events, Gross said, TV "embeds them in our ongoing national memory."

For television viewers who want to remember the day but not relive the news, there are some choices.

A&E and the History Channel will stop programming between 8:46 a.m., the time the first World Trade Center tower was hit, and 10:29 a.m., when the second tower collapsed. The stations will scroll the names of victims.

HGTV and the Food Network will pause for two hours, beginning at 8:30

a.m, to present what a spokesman called "a series of images, words, and music to inspire quiet reflection."

And those with satellite access can tune to an expanded version of Mosaic, a program available through Direct TV and the Dish Network. Produced by WorldLink TV, Mosaic is an unfiltered, translated compilation of the daily news seen in a dozen Middle East countries.

It will certainly be a lot different from American coverage of the anniversary, but it probably won't be very comforting.

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<http://www.philly.com> (via Mike Cooper, DXLD)

** U S A. Chicago pirate: There is a pirate on 87.9 FM. It's a foreign language I can't recognize but I would guess its southeastern European in origin. It was strong in Niles IL when I first heard it this afternoon on my Honda car radio. Here in Schiller Park 8 miles southwest of Niles it's weak but listenable (John Sullivan, Aug 31, WTFDA via DXLD)

** ZIMBABWE [non]. 7310, CLANDESTINE, Radio Voice of the People [via Madagascar], 0334-0347 Aug 30, apparent late sign on the day after station was bombed but I returned shortly to find group African vocals, man talking and more lively singing. Fair signal but badly squeezed from +/- 5 kHz stations. Next night noted with open carrier at 0328 followed by brief instrumental music at 0330 and "This is Radio Voice of the People" ID by man announcer. This was followed by English talk by a man and woman followed by a version of "The Gambler" at 0340. Fair signal but not squeezed tonight (Rich D'Angelo, PA, NASWA Flashsheet via DXLD)

UNIDENTIFIED: Re 4876.2: Thanks to Anker Petersen for clearing this up. This was not Bangladesh but AIR 4860 spur. Spurs every 16.2 kHz up and down of the nominal. Now that Anker mentioned it, I recall hearing similar spurs a while ago. Should have checked 4860 first:). Thanks and 73 (Jari Savolainen, Kuusankoski, Finland, hard-core-dx via DXLD)

UNIDENTIFIED. Right now (0330 UT Sep 2) I'm hearing an AM signal on 6350 kHz in an unidentified language, probably African or Middle Eastern. With certainty this is not AFRTS. Does anybody know what this station could be? regards, (Rik van Riel, Curitiba PR, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

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RECEIVER NEWS

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Two years ago we tested the Grundig Satellit 800 shortwave receiver, and were not impressed. But the radio has improved in the past two years. Here are our new findings...

<http://www.rnw.nl/realradio/satellit800.html>

(Tom Sundstrom, Media Network via DXLD) ###